

Figure 1. Graphical map of the study area located south of Kuna, Idaho, near Kuna Butte.

a)



b)

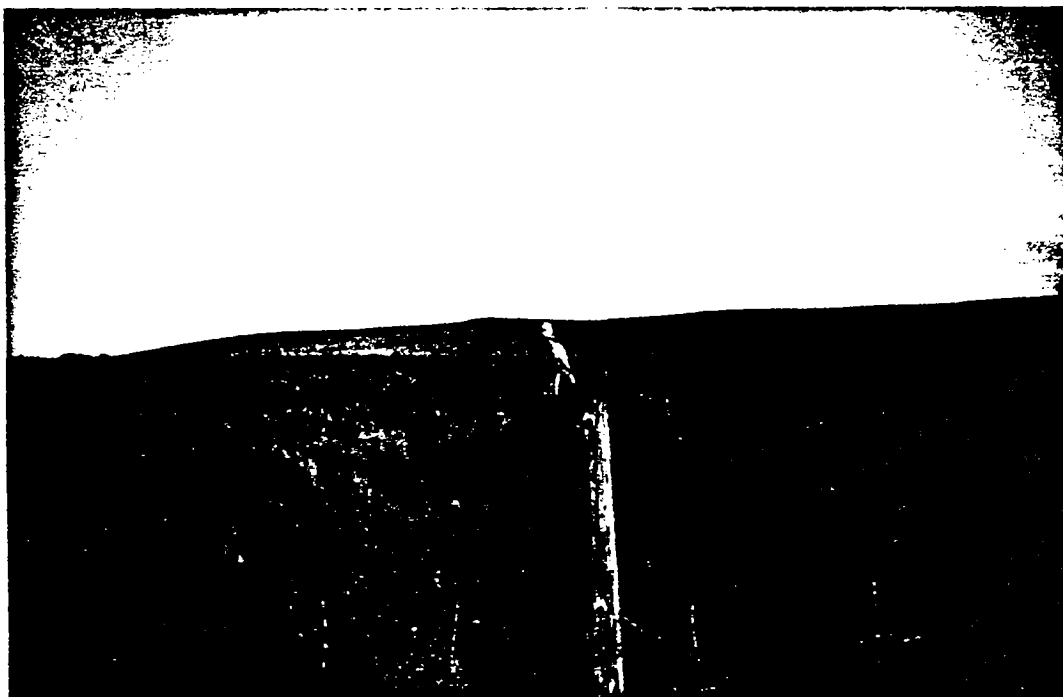


Figure 2. Photographs of the study area near Kuna, Ada County, Idaho. (a) This photo illustrates the open grassland habitats on the area. (b) A burrowing owl perches on a wooden fencepost near dense sagebrush habitat.

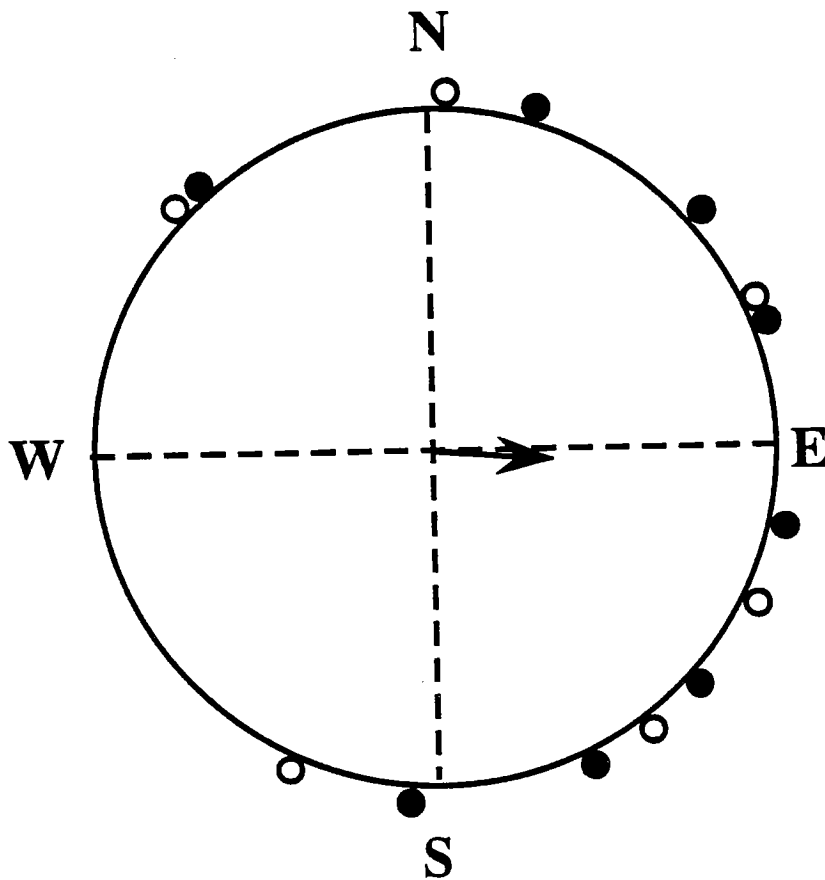


Figure 3. Circular scattergram of orientation of burrow entrances for successful (closed) and unsuccessful (open) burrowing owl nests during 1994. Mean orientation is signified by the arrow, which is 93.9° . The value of r varies from 0 - 1 (see text) and is indicated by the length of the arrow (0.346 in this case).

BURROWING OWL - BREEDING SEASON CHRONOLOGY

MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.
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|---Arrival of Adults---?

|-----Incubation-----|

|-----Hatching-----|

|-----Brooding-----|

|-----Fledging-----|

|---Post-fledging Dispersal---?

?---Migration---|

Figure 4. Chronology of events during the breeding season exhibited by burrowing owls in southwestern Idaho. Question marks reflect areas in which the timing of events remain uncertain.

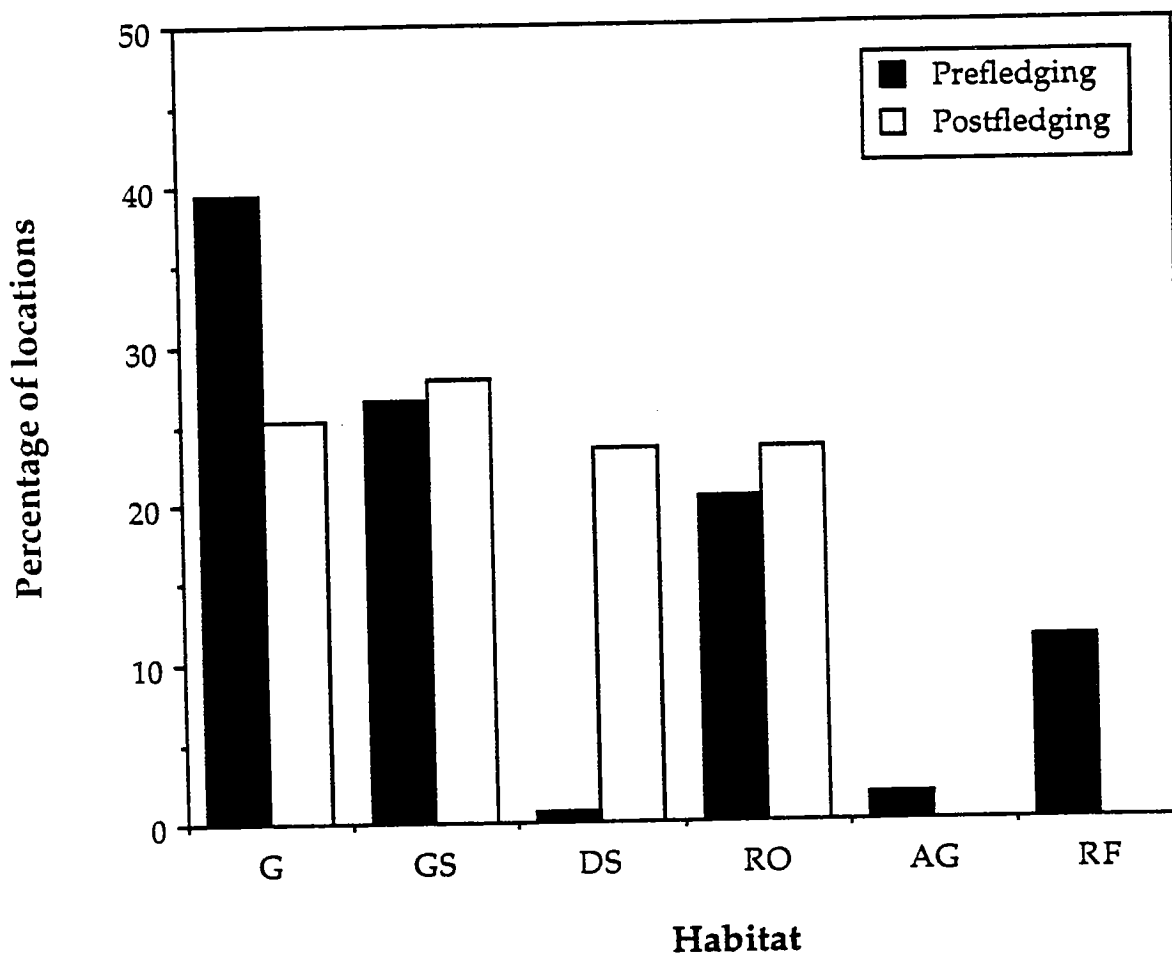


Figure 5. Habitats used by juvenile burrowing owls ($N = 15$) during the pre-fledging and post-fledging periods in 1994. Graph illustrates the percentage of observations in each habitat type for each period ($N = 691$ for pre-fledging period, $N = 119$ for post-fledging period). *Habitats*: G = open grassland; GS = grassland with some sagebrush; DS = dense sagebrush, RO = rock outcrops; AG = agricultural field; RF = roads/fencerows.

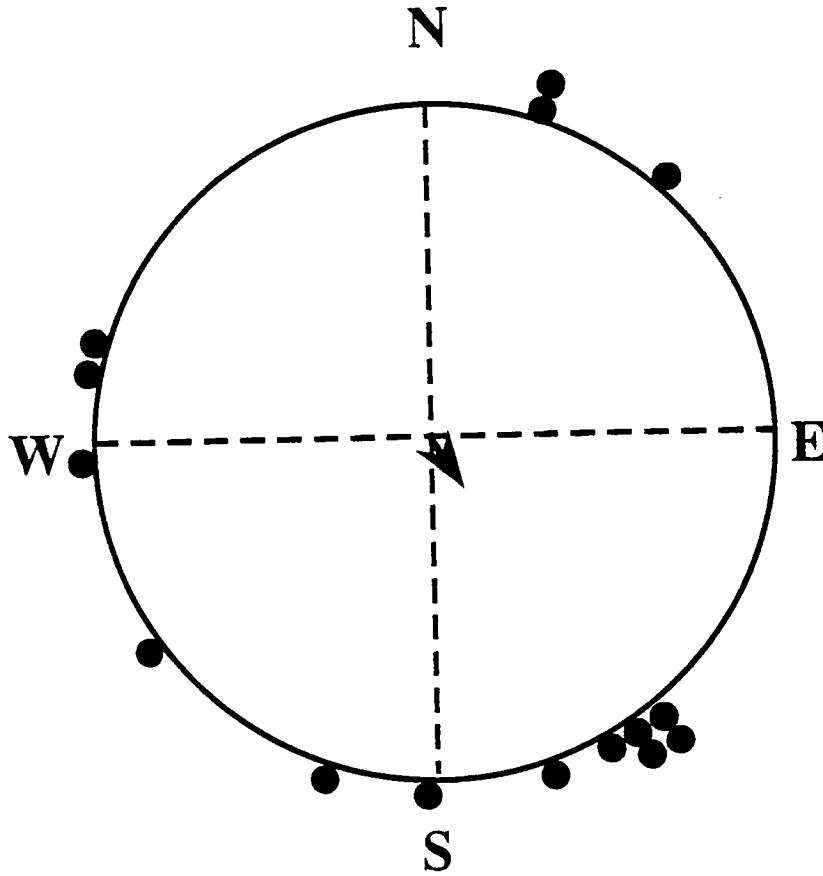


Figure 6. Circular scattergram of dispersal directions for 15 radio-tagged juvenile burrowing owls. Mean orientation is signified by the arrow, which is 153.8° . The value of r varies from 0 - 1 (see text) and is indicated by the length of the arrow (0.145 in this case).

Table 1. Summary of methods and captures of adult and juvenile burrowing owls during the 1994 field season. Totals differ from those in the text because some individuals were captured more than once. Note: all capture methods were not employed equally.

Method of Capture	Adult Female	Adult Male	Juveniles	Total
Noose rod	1	3	43	47
Havahart® live trap	15	1	5	21
Captured by hand	0	0	8	8
Bal-chatri	2	4	0	6
Noose carpet	0	0	5	5
Hand-made trap	0	0	4	4
Carrion trap	0	0	2	2
Noose rock	0	0	1	1
Sherman® live trap	0	0	1	1
Tomahawk® live trap	0	0	0	0
Total Captures	18	8	69	95

Table 2. Habitat characteristics at or near burrowing owl nest burrows in southwestern Idaho during 1994.

Variable	$\bar{x} \pm SE$	Minimum	Maximum	N
Burrow diameter (cm)	19.3 ± 1.1	15.0	27.5	14
Height of mound (cm)	10.7 ± 1.5	3.0	23.0	14
Nearest burrow (m)	14.4 ± 3.4	2.4	34.0	14
Number of burrows within 10 m	4.4 ± 1.2	0	13	14
Distance to first satellite burrow (m)	28.9 ± 6.1	7.3	57.0	8
Nearest perch (m)	13.4 ± 4.3	0.8	50.0	12
Height of perch (cm)	97.1 ± 12.9	25.0	150.0	12
Nearest agricultural field (m)	80.5 ± 25.3	1.0	321.0	14
Nearest road (m)	48.2 ± 12.7	0.5	163	14
Nearest water (m)	99.9 ± 26.4	1.0	321.0	14
Average ht. of veg. at burrow (cm)	11.1 ± 1.7	0	25.0	14
Average ht. of veg. within 2 m of burrow (cm)	21.1 ± 2.5	0	35.0	14

Table 3. Pairwise distances (m) between 13 burrowing owl nests examined during the 1994 breeding season. Comparisons with IBP #1 are excluded because this nest was located outside the main study area.

Location Name	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	KB1	KB2	KB3	KB4	KB5	KB6	SF1
Dairy #1	491	1201	1237	461	1135	1545	1459	1355	1221	1614	1665	1238
Dairy #2		749	830	121	652	1296	1101	965	788	1250	1253	1338
Dairy #3			188	839	228	1318	1216	1045	815	1306	1194	1979
Dairy #4				935	412	1503	1398	1228	999	1494	1372	2109
Dairy #5					716	1142	1047	923	766	1199	1221	1220
Dairy #6						1087	983	814	592	1084	976	1784
Kuna Butte #1							101	274	508	104	305	1272
Kuna Butte #2								164	398	155	276	1265
Kuna Butte #3									222	290	317	1314
Kuna Butte #4										517	472	1398
Kuna Butte #5											216	1372
Kuna Butte #6												1550
Swan Falls #1												

Table 4. Comparison of habitat variables for successful ($N = 8$) and unsuccessful ($N = 6$) burrowing owl nests during 1994 based on univariate analyses using ANOVA.

Variable	Successful $\bar{x} \pm SE$	Unsuccessful $\bar{x} \pm SE$	F value	df	Probability
Entrance diameter (cm)	20.0 ± 1.7	18.3 ± 1.2	0.65	1,12	0.437
Height of mound (cm)	10.8 ± 1.7	10.6 ± 3.0	0.01	1,12	0.949
Nearest burrow (m)	15.7 ± 4.8	12.6 ± 5.0	0.19	1,12	0.671
Nearest occup. burrow (m)	237.5 ± 71.5	224.6 ± 70.1	0.01	1,11	0.906
No. burrows within 10 m	4.0 ± 1.5	5.6 ± 2.3	0.15	1,12	0.708
Nearest perch (m)	13.9 ± 6.3	12.8 ± 6.2	0.01	1,10	0.912
Height of perch (cm)	90.1 ± 15.0	107.0 ± 24.2	0.39	1,10	0.544
Nearest agricul. field (m)	100.6 ± 39.5	53.8 ± 27.0	0.82	1,12	0.382
Nearest road (m)	48.0 ± 14.3	48.3 ± 24.5	0.01	1,12	0.992
Nearest water (m)	128.7 ± 40.7	61.4 ± 24.9	1.67	1,12	0.221
Veg. height at burrow (cm)	9.4 ± 1.5	13.3 ± 3.33	1.39	1,12	0.261
Veg. height within 2 m of burrow (cm)	17.6 ± 3.0	25.8 ± 3.5	3.12	1,12	0.103

Table 5. Age at initiation of post-fledging dispersal movements and distance traveled by radio-tagged juveniles ($N = 15$) in 6 families of burrowing owls in southwestern Idaho in 1994.

Family	Number of Juveniles	Dispersal Age ^{a,b} ($\bar{x} \pm SE$)	Dispersal Age ^b Range (days)	Mean Dispersal Date	Dispersal Date Range	Max. Known Distance ^c (m) ($\bar{x} \pm SE$)
Dairy #2 ^d	2	125.0 \pm 9.0	116-134	23 Sept.	14 Sept. - 2 Oct.	208.5 \pm 1.5
Dairy #3	3	69.7 \pm 0.9	68-71	15 Aug.	11-17 Aug.	666.7 \pm 167.7
Kuna Butte #2	4	89.3 \pm 7.2	77-110	18 Aug.	6 Aug. - 8 Sept.	841.8 \pm 258.7
Kuna Butte #3 ^d	1	116.0 \pm 0.00	116	18 Sept.	18 Sept.	195.0
27 Kuna Butte #6	2	70.5 \pm 3.5	67-74	22 July	20-24 July	3000.0 \pm 0.00
Swan Falls #1	3	58.0 \pm 0.00	58	22 July	22 July	3643 \pm 2522.5
All Families	15	88.1 \pm 11.1	58-134	19 Aug.	20 July - 2 Oct.	1425.9 \pm 614.0

^a A juvenile was considered to have dispersed when it made a permanent movement >300 m away from its natal burrow.

^b The number of days post-hatching estimated by morphological characteristics at the time of capture.

^c The farthest distance a juvenile was observed away from its natal burrow (during the day-time) prior to fall migration.

^d These 2 families were provided with supplemental food (dead chicks and mice) throughout the breeding season (May - Sept.).

Table 6. Comparison of the timing and distance of post-fledging dispersal movements made by juvenile burrowing owls with and without access to supplemental food (mice and day-old chickens) during the breeding season.

Treatment	N	Dispersal Age ^{a,b} ($\bar{x} \pm SE$)	Dispersal Age ^b Range (days)	Mean Dispersal Date	Dispersal Date Range	Maximum Distance ^c (m) ($\bar{x} \pm SE$)
Access to supplemental food	3	120.5 \pm 4.5	116-134	20 Sept.	14 Sept. - 2 Oct.	201.8 \pm 6.8
No access to supplemental food	12	71.8 \pm 6.5	58-110	3 Aug.	20 July - 8 Sept.	2037.9 \pm 753.6

^a A juvenile was considered to have dispersed when it made a permanent movement >300 m away from its natal burrow.

^b The number of days post-hatching estimated by morphological characteristics at the time of capture.

^c The farthest distance a juvenile was observed away from its natal burrow (during the day-time) prior to fall migration.

Table 7. Timing of final sighting and presumed fates of 15 radio-tagged juvenile burrowing owls during fall 1994.

Family	Owl #	Final Sighting	Presumed Fate
Dairy #2	33	2 October	Migrated
	34	14 September	Migrated
Dairy #3	61	14 September	Migrated
	64	15 September	Migrated
	66	12 September	Migrated
Kuna Butte #2	31	8 September	Migrated
	32	5 September	Dead
	46	21 August	Unknown
Kuna Butte #3	38	18 September	Migrated
Kuna Butted #6	21	24 July	Unknown
	22	20 July	Unknown
Swan Falls #1	60	17 August	Unknown
	62	17 August	Dead (shot)
	65	12 September	Migrated